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(54) **Panel nut**

Mutter für Platten

Ecrou pour panneaux

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Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a fastener system and, more particularly, to a nut for locking receipt within a panel opening formed from a sheetlike metal blank.

[0002] There are many situations in which panels have openings located inwardly of the edges to which it would be desirable to adhere other equipment or panels. A desirable means for accomplishing this would be the provision of a nut which could be readily positioned within the opening and self-lock on receiving a securing bolt or screw therein as, for example, the nut according to US-A-4 925 351. This is especially desirable in those situations in which access is substantially confined to one side of the panel and where there is no easy means of tightening or otherwise securing or adjusting the nut position from the opposite side of the panel. These situations are frequently encountered in modern automotive vehicles and the nut to be described is especially advantageous for use in that context.

[0003] According to a first aspect of this invention a nut for locking receipt within a panel opening formed from a sheetlike metal blank, comprises:

- a base plate;
- a sleeve unitary with and upstanding from a major surface of the base plate;
- first and second spaced apart locking strips integral with the base plate extending away from each of two opposite side edges of the base plate and formed to extend at an acute angle toward a sleeve axis; and,
- first and second securing means unitarily located respectively between the first and second locking strips, each said securing means including a high-friction end portion.

[0004] Preferably portion of the locking strips and the securing means closest to the sleeve axis extend into a projection of the bore of the sleeve.

[0005] According to a second aspect of this invention a fastening combination comprises a nut in accordance with the first aspect of the invention and a member received within the sleeve and having parts urging the locking strips and securing means outwards, away from the sleeve axis and, in use, into contact with the panel.

[0006] According to a third aspect of this invention a fastener system for mounting an object to a panel opening solely from a first side of the panel, comprises:

- a nut including,
- a base plate dimensioned to prevent passage through the panel opening,
- a sleeve on said base plate,
- first and second locking means extending outwardly from opposite sides of the base plate, said locking means having springlike characteristics and are of

such dimensions as to be compressed while passing through the panel opening and after passing through the opening expand outwardly to obstructingly face an opposite side of the panel, securing means of springlike characteristics extending outwardly from the same two opposite sides of the base plate as the locking means, each such means having biting end portions; and, a bolt-like member received in the sleeve and having a head portion to affix the object to the nut and panel, at which time an end portion of the member contacts the securing means and moves the biting end portions against opposite panel opening side-walls preventing relative transverse movement of the nut within the panel opening.

[0007] In a preferred embodiment the fastener nut is constructed from a blank or strip of sheet metal stamped and formed into final configuration. A central part of the fastener includes a sleeve extending from a surface thereof and which is provided with one or more internal threads for accommodating a screw or bolt therein. Wing-like side portions are arranged at two opposite sides of the threaded sleeve and extend in a common direction so as to pass through the opening in a panel during mounting use. Each of the wing portions includes first locking parts which snap into place on the far side of the panel when the nut is mounted thereto and by virtue of inherent spring characteristic of the sheet metal automatically spring outwardly to lockingly obstruct removal of the nut from the opening. Further locking portions directly engage the edge of the panel opening for frictionally resisting removal of the nut once it is mounted within the opening as well as insuring locking retention and preventing transverse movement of the nut within the opening.

[0008] An embodiment in accordance with the invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings; in which:

FIG. 1 is an isometric view of the nut of the present invention shown in unstressed condition prior to being mounted in a panel opening;

FIG. 2 is a side elevational, sectional view taken along the line 2-2 of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a top plan view taken along line 3-3 of FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is a top plan view of a metal blank from which the nut of this invention is made; and

FIG. 5 is a side elevation of the nut shown mounted in a panel opening.

[0009] For the ensuing description reference is now made to the drawings and especially FIG. 1 where the nut of the invention is enumerated generally as 10 and includes in its major parts base plate 12 which abuts against a major surface of a panel 14 in a way that will be described when a sleeve 16 integral with the base

plate is fully extended through a panel opening 18. When so mounted, at opposite sides of the nut there are provided first locking means 20 which automatically extend to a position opposite the lower major surface 22 of the panel to which the nut is affixed and also second locking means 24 which frictionally contact the panel opening 18 edges (FIG. 5).

[0010] As will be more particularly described, the combined action of the locking means 20 and 24 serve to fully secure the nut within opening 18 of the panel enabling receipt of a threaded bolt 26 therewithin and securing other apparatus to the panel which other apparatus is more generally shown and enumerated as 28.

[0011] With reference now particularly to FIG. 4 there is shown an overall generally rectangular blank 30 made of sheet metal (e.g., steel) from which the nut 10 of this invention is formed. In its major parts, the blank includes a central generally rectangular base plate (identical to base plate 12) having an edge dimension D which exceeds the width of panel opening 18 and in that way will prevent the nut from passing completely through the opening 18. A sleeve 16, either drawn or roll-formed, is provided in upstanding relation in the central region of the base plate and includes one or more internal threads. First and second identical sets of sidewall members 36 and 38 extend from opposite sides of the base 12 in opposite directions from one another and generally at 90 degrees to the base sidewall.

[0012] Only the sidewall members 36 will be described in detail since the sidewall members 38 have corresponding component parts constructed in the same manner. More particularly, the sidewall member 36 includes a generally rectangular extension 40 with an included opening 42 formed at the adjacent edge of the base plate, which opening primarily serves to reduce spring resistance in that region and in that way reduce nut installation force. Outwardly of the opening 42 the extension 40 includes first and second generally rectangular, elongated, locking strips 44 and 46 in spaced apart and generally parallel relation. The two sets of locking strips collectively form the first locking means 20.

[0013] Intermediate the two locking strips 44 and 46 there is provided a panel edge securing means 48 which is substantially rectangular and extends generally parallel to the adjacent locking strips. After initial forming, the outer end portion 50 of the panel edge securing means 48 is provided with a good frictional surface such as, for example, by knurling.

[0014] The dotted lines 52, 54 and 56 on the blank 30 are bend lines for forming the blank component parts into the desired shape of the nut 10.

[0015] Preferably the blank 30 is formed to desired shape by a conventional press or stamping process. Also, in all forming steps to be discussed, the bend lines should be sufficiently radiused so as not to weaken the resulting nut construction by the inclusion of sharp corners.

[0016] As a first step in the formation of the nut 10, the blank is treated preferably by a set of conventional progressive dies (not shown) which successively apply pressure to the blank material for drawing or roll-forming the sleeve 16 and then accomplish internal threading of the sleeve.

[0017] Following the sleeve formation, the panel edge securing means 48 have their outer end portions 50 on the major surface facing in the same direction that the sleeve extends treated to provide a scored surface with relatively sharp ridges facing outwardly from the metal surface for biting into the panel opening inner edge during use. Preferably, the ridges extend at an angle that will provide a good gripping engagement with the inner edges of panel opening 18 (e.g., generally parallel to opening edges as in FIG. 3, or at an angle differing from 90 degree engagement with opening edges as in FIG. 1).

[0018] Finally, the strips 44 and 46 and the means 48 are bent along the bend lines 52 - 56 in order to provide the final arrangement as shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, for example. More particularly, in final formed condition, the two extensions 40 are bent about the respective lines 52 so as to extend angularly toward each other with the further bend line 54 lying within the projected cross sectional area of the sleeve bore (FIG. 2). Also, strips 44, 46 and means 48 are bent about line 54 so as to be outward of the respectively adjacent extension 40 and generally parallel thereto. Still further, the outer end portion 50 is bent about line 52 toward the extension 40 so the tip 58 of means 48 is just within the opening 42 (FIG. 1).

[0019] In use, the nut 10 is received within the generally rectangular opening 18 in the panel 14 which is appropriately dimensioned for sliding receipt of the nut therein. When the forward portions of the locking strips 44 and 46 pass through the opening 18 the strips are laterally compressed slightly and so dimensioned that as the strip ends 60 extend completely through the opening, they spring laterally outwardly behind the panel edges now preventing withdrawal of the nut therefrom.

[0020] It is also important to note that in final form that the means 48 are positioned inwardly of strips 44 and 46 (FIG. 2) sufficiently so that when the nut is inserted in the panel opening the means 48 pass through the opening with at most only slight compression. At this time the specially prepared frictional end portions 50 of the means 48 are located in slightly spaced or barely contacting relation with the edge portions of the panel opening. Accordingly, installation force of the nut into the panel opening is determined substantially solely by the spring reaction caused by the strips 44 and 46 as they pass through the panel opening.

[0021] On a bolt 62 being threaded into the nut sleeve as shown in FIG. 5 and outwardly of the threaded sleeve, it engages the bend-line locking strip ends 64 and separates them. By this action, the scored regions

50 of the panel securing means 48 engage the inner edges of the panel opening 18 which not only increases the locking force against withdrawal of the nut from the opening, but also secures the nut against lateral movement within the opening.

[0022] Although the invention has been described in the preferred embodiment as having a threaded sleeve for receiving a similarly threaded bolt 62, it is contemplated that the invention can be advantageously employed with other fastening arrangements, such as caged or so-called clinch nuts.

[0023] As shown in FIG. 5 the tips 60 of strips 44 and 46 contact the lower surface of panel 24 when bolt 62 is fully received within the nut. The spacing α (FIG. 2) between tips 60 and the base plate 12 is made so as to enable accommodating a range of panel thicknesses as opposed to a single precise thickness, for example.

[0024] More particularly, when the nut of the invention is mounted into a panel opening, it is not only prevented from being withdrawn from the opening without special tooling, but also provides a firm and reliable positioning of the nut within the opening which is desirable and promotes ease of mounting of a bolt with associated apparatus to the nut.

Claims

1. A nut (10) for locking receipt within a panel opening formed from a sheetlike metal blank, comprising:
 - a base plate (12);
 - a sleeve (16) unitary with and upstanding from a major surface of the base plate (12);
 - first and second spaced apart locking strips (44, 46) integral with the base plate, extending away from each of two opposite side edges of the base plate and formed to extend at an acute angle toward a sleeve axis; and,
 - first and second securing means (48) unitarily located respectively between the first and second locking strips, each said securing means including a high-friction end portion (50).
2. A nut according to claim 1, in which portions of the locking strips (44, 46) and the securing means (48) closest to the sleeve axis extend into a projection of the bore of the sleeve (16).
3. A nut according to claim 1 or 2, in which the high-friction end portions (50) include more than one raised ridge.
4. A fastening combination comprising a nut in accordance with any one of the preceding claims and a member (26) received within the sleeve (16) and having parts urging the locking strips (44, 46) and securing means (48) outwards, away from the sleeve axis and, in use, into contact with the panel (14).
5. A fastening combination according to claim 4, in which the sleeve (16) is internally threaded and the member includes a threaded bolt (26) which on advancing into the sleeve (16) moves both the locking strips (44, 46) and securing means (48) toward the opposite panel major surface and panel opening sidewalls, respectively.
6. A fastener combination according to claim 4, in which the bolt-like member (26) and sleeve (16) form a clinch nut.
7. A fastener system for mounting an object to a panel opening (18) solely from a first side of the panel (14), comprising:
 - a nut (10) including,
 - a base plate (12) dimensioned to prevent passage through the panel opening (18),
 - a sleeve (16) on said base plate (12),
 - first and second locking means (44, 46) extending outwardly from opposite sides of the base plate (12), said locking means (44, 46) having spring-like characteristics and are of such dimensions as to be compressed while passing through the panel opening (18) and after passing through the opening (18) expand outwardly to obstructingly face an opposite side of the panel (14),
 - securing means (48) of spring-like characteristics extending outwardly from the same two opposite sides of the base plate (12) as the locking means (44, 46), each such means (48) having biting end portions (50); and,
 - a bolt-like member (26) received in the sleeve (16) and having a head portion to affix the object (28) to the nut (10) and panel (14), at which time an end portion of the member (26) contacts the securing means (48) and moves the biting end portions (50) against opposite panel opening (18) sidewalls preventing relative transverse movement of the nut (10) within the panel opening (18).
8. A fastener system according to claim 7, in which the locking means (44, 46) are so dimensioned that outer tips of said locking means are spaced from the base plate (12) an amount (a) sufficient to enable mounting of the fastener system to panels (14) having a range of thicknesses.
9. A fastener system according to claim 7 or 8, in which the biting end portions (50) include raised ridge portions that extend generally parallel to the panel opening (18) inner edge.

10. A fastener system according to claim 7 or 8, in which the biting end portions (50) include raised ridge portions that extend across the panel opening (18) inner edge at an angle other than 90 degrees.

Patentansprüche

1. Mutter (10) zur arretierenden Aufnahme innerhalb einer Plattenöffnung, die aus einem blechartigen Metallzuschnitt geformt ist, umfassend:
 - eine Grundplatte (12);
 - eine Hülse (16), die mit der Hauptfläche der Grundplatte (12) eine Einheit bildet und sich von dieser erhebt;
 - erste und zweite beabstandete, mit der Grundplatte integrale Arretierlaschen (44, 46), die von jeder von zwei gegenüberliegenden Seitenkanten der Grundplatte abstehen und so geformt sind, dass sie sich in einem spitzen Winkel zu einer Hülsenachse hin erstrecken; und
 - ein erstes und ein zweites Sicherungsmittel (48), die jeweils als Einheit zwischen den ersten und zweiten Arretierlaschen angeordnet sind, wobei jedes der Sicherungsmittel einen Endabschnitt (50) mit hoher Reibung aufweist.
2. Mutter nach Anspruch 1, wobei sich Abschnitte der Arretierlaschen (44, 46) und der Sicherungsmittel (48), die sich am nächsten an der Hülsenachse befinden, in eine Projektion der Hülsenbohrung (16) erstrecken.
3. Mutter nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei die Endabschnitte (50) mit hoher Reibung mehr als einen erhabenen Grat enthalten.
4. Befestigungskombination, umfassend eine Mutter nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche und ein Element (26), das von der Hülse (16) aufgenommen wird und Teile aufweist, welche die Arretierlaschen (44, 46) und Sicherungsmittel (48) nach außen, weg von der Hülsenachse, und bei Gebrauch in Berührung mit der Platte (14) pressen.
5. Befestigungskombination nach Anspruch 4, bei der die Hülse (16) mit einem Innengewinde versehen ist und das Element einen Gewindebolzen (26) umfasst, der beim Vorrücken in die Hülse (16) sowohl die Arretierlaschen (44, 46) als auch die Sicherungsmittel (48) gegen die gegenüberliegende Hauptfläche der Platte beziehungsweise die Seitenwände der Plattenöffnung bewegt.

6. Befestigungskombination nach Anspruch 4, bei der ein bolzenartiges Element (26) und in Hülse (16) eine Kleinnmutter bilden.

7. Befestigungssystem zur Montage eines Objekts an einer Plattenöffnung (18) nur von einer ersten Seite der Platte (14), umfassend:

eine Mutter (10) mit

einer Grundplatte (12), die so dimensioniert ist, dass ein Hindurchgehen durch die Plattenöffnung (18) verhindert wird,

einer Hülse (16) auf der Grundplatte (12);

ersten und zweiten Arretiermitteln (44, 46), die sich von gegenüberliegenden Seiten der Grundplatte (12) nach außen erstrecken, wobei die Arretiermittel (44, 46) federartige Eigenschaften und solche Abmessungen aufweisen, dass sie beim Hindurchgehen durch die Plattenöffnung (18) zusammengedrückt werden und, nachdem sie die Öffnung (18) passiert haben, sich nach außen aufweiten und so blockierend an einer gegenüberliegenden Seite der Platte (14) anliegen,

Sicherungsmitteln (48) mit federartigen Eigenschaften, die sich von den selben zwei gegenüberliegenden Seiten der Grundplatte (12) wie die Arretiermittel (44, 46) nach außen erstrecken, wobei jedes dieser Mittel (48) verzahnte Endabschnitte (50) aufweist; und

einem bolzenähnlichen, in der Hülse (16) aufgenommenen Element (26), das einen Kopfabschnitt für das Befestigen des Objekts (28) an der Mutter (10) und der Platte (14) aufweist, wobei zu diesem Zeitpunkt ein Endabschnitt des Elements (26) mit dem Sicherungsmittel (48) in Kontakt gelangt und die verzahnten Endabschnitte (50) gegen gegenüberliegende Seitenwände der Plattenöffnung (18) bewegt, was eine Relativbewegung der Mutter (10) in Querrichtung innerhalb der Plattenöffnung (18) verhindert.

8. Befestigungssystem nach Anspruch 7, bei dem die Arretiermittel (44, 46) so dimensioniert sind, dass äußere Spitzen der Arretiermittel einen Abstand (α) zu der Grundplatte (12) haben, der ausreicht, um die Montage des Befestigungssystems an Platten (14) mit einer Reihe von Dicken zu ermöglichen.
9. Befestigungssystem nach Anspruch 7 oder 8, wobei die verzahnten Endabschnitte (50) Abschnitte mit erhabenem Grat aufweisen, die allgemein par-

allel zu den Innenkanten der Plattenöffnung (18) verlaufen.

10. Befestigungssystem nach Anspruch 7 oder 8, wobei die verzahnten Endabschnitte (50) Abschnitte mit erhabenem Grat aufweisen, die sich über die Innenkante der Plattenöffnung (18) in einem Winkel ungleich 90 Grad erstrecken.

Revendications

1. Ecrou (10) destiné à être reçu pour blocage dans une ouverture de panneau faite dans une ébauche métallique du genre tôle, comprenant :

une plaque de base (12),
un manchon (16) faisant corps avec une surface principale de la plaque de base (12) et saillant de cette surface,
une première et une deuxième bandes de blocage espacées (44, 46) faisant corps avec la plaque de base, s'étendant à partir de chacun de deux bords latéraux opposés de la plaque de base et formées pour s'étendre sous un angle aigu vers l'axe du manchon, et
un premier et un deuxième moyens de fixation (48) situés chacun entre une première et une deuxième bandes de blocage et comportant chacun une partie d'extrémité à haut frottement (50).

2. Ecrou selon la revendication 1, dans lequel des parties des bandes de blocage (44, 46) et des moyens de fixation (48) très proches de l'axe du manchon entrent dans une saillie de l'alésage du manchon (16).

3. Ecrou selon l'une des revendications 1 et 2, dans lequel les parties d'extrémité à haut frottement (50) présentent plusieurs crêtes en saillie.

4. Combinaison de fixation comprenant un écrou selon l'une des revendications précédentes et un élément (26) reçu dans le manchon (16) et ayant des parties qui poussent les bandes de blocage (44, 46) et les moyens de fixation (48) vers l'extérieur, à l'opposé de l'axe du manchon et, en service, en contact avec le panneau (14).

5. Combinaison de fixation selon la revendication 4, dans laquelle le manchon (16) est fileté intérieurement et l'élément comprend un boulon fileté (26) qui, en avançant dans le manchon (16), déplace les bandes de blocage (44, 46) vers la surface principale opposée du panneau et les moyens de fixation (48) vers les parois latérales de l'ouverture du panneau.

6. Combinaison de fixation selon la revendication 4, dans laquelle l'élément du genre boulon (26) et le manchon (16) forment un écrou rivet.

7. Système de fixation pour le montage d'un objet sur une ouverture de panneau (18) seulement depuis un premier côté du panneau (14), comprenant :

un écrou (10) comportant
une plaque de base (12) dimensionnée pour empêcher le passage à travers l'ouverture (18) du panneau,

un manchon (16) sur la plaque de base (12),
un premier et un deuxième moyens de blocage (44, 46) s'étendant vers l'extérieur à partir de côtés opposés de la plaque de base (12), ayant des caractéristiques du genre ressort et étant de dimensions telles qu'ils soient comprimés en passant à travers l'ouverture (18) du panneau et, après passage à travers cette ouverture (18), s'expansent vers l'extérieur pour faire face avec obstruction au côté opposé du panneau (14),

des moyens de fixation (48) à caractéristiques du genre ressort s'étendant vers l'extérieur à partir des deux mêmes côtés opposés de la plaque de base (12) que les moyens de blocage (44, 46), chaque tel moyen de fixation (48) ayant des parties d'extrémité mordantes (50), et

un élément du genre boulon (26) reçu dans le manchon (16) et ayant une partie tête pour fixer l'objet (28) à l'écrou (10) et au panneau (14), auquel moment une partie d'extrémité de l'élément (26) vient en contact avec les moyens de fixation (48) et amène les parties d'extrémité mordantes (50) contre des parois latérales opposées (18) de l'ouverture du panneau pour empêcher un mouvement transversal relatif de l'écrou (10) dans l'ouverture (18) du panneau.

8. Système de fixation selon la revendication 7, dans lequel les moyens de blocage (44, 46) sont dimensionnés de façon que des extrémités extérieures de ceux-ci soient espacées de la plaque de base (12) d'une quantité (α) suffisante pour permettre le montage du système de fixation sur des panneaux (14) ayant une gamme d'épaisseurs.

9. Système de fixation selon l'une des revendications 7 et 8, dans lequel les parties d'extrémité mordantes (50) comportent des parties crêtes en saillie qui s'étendent de manière générale parallèlement au bord intérieur de l'ouverture (18) du panneau.

10. Système de fixation selon l'une des revendications 7 et 8, dans lequel les parties d'extrémité mordantes (50) comportent des parties crêtes en saillie qui

s'étendent en travers du bord intérieur de l'ouverture (18) du panneau sous un angle autre que 90 degrés.

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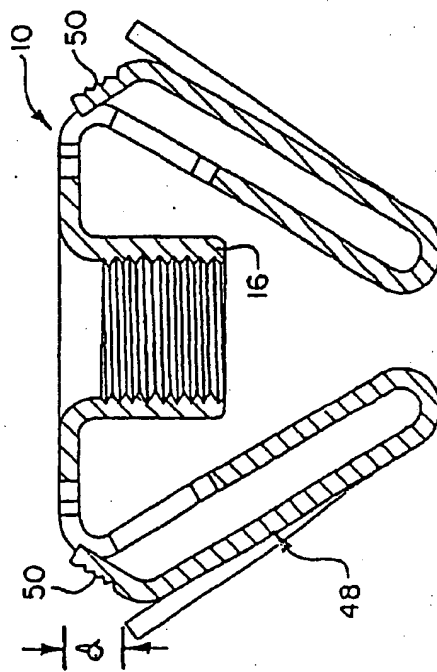
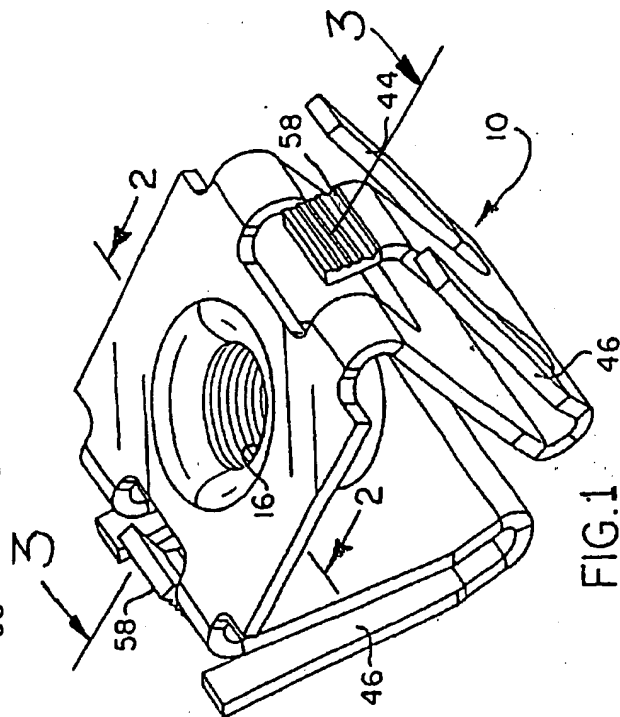
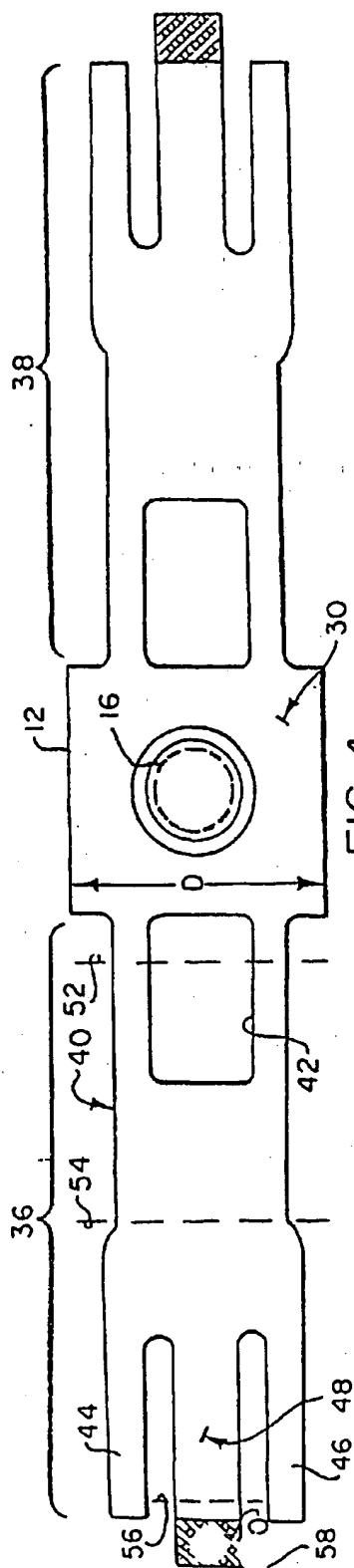
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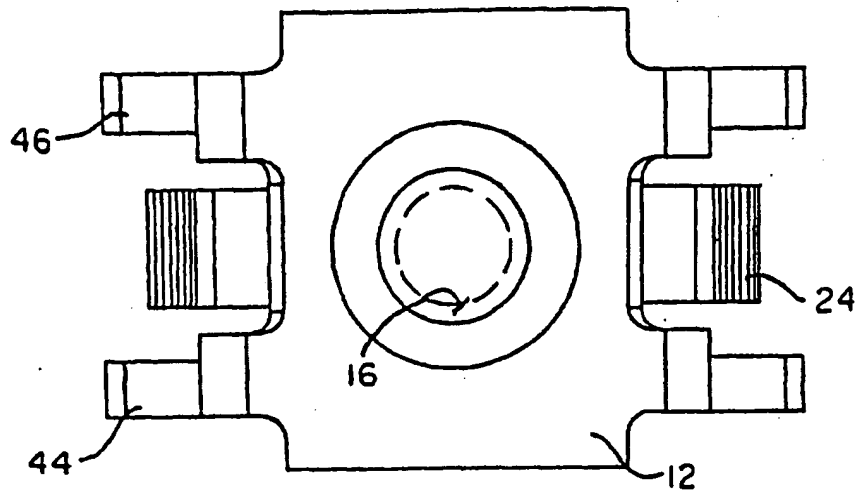


FIG. 3

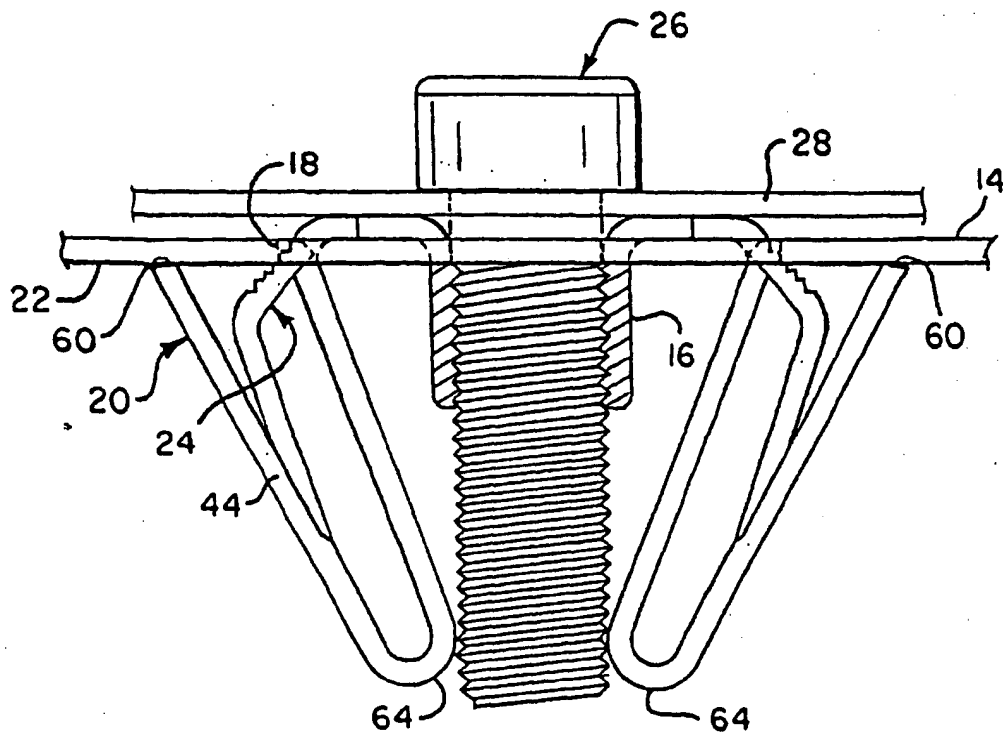


FIG. 5